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THE STRIKE MAY SPREAD. JERSEY CENTRAL MEN LIKELY TO BECOME

INVOLVED. IF THEY ARE ASKED TO HAUL LEHIGH FREIGHT THEY WILL REFUSE-AN EFFORT WILL

PROBABLY BE MADE TO SEND A TEST CAR TWO MILES TO-DAY-THE SIT-UATION UNCHANGED YESTERDAY.

'All the indications point to an extension of the Lehigh Valley strike to-day. In spite of the seemingly neutral position taken by the officials of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. there is the strongest likelihood of a sympathetic strike of the Central's employes to-day or to-morrow.

This became evident late yesterday afternoon when a request was made of the Central to haul a car of Lehigh Valley freight from East Brill's to Newark, a distance of less than two miles. If there is a strike on the Central to-day it will not be ordered because the men are badly treated by the Central's officers. The employes of the Central are perfectly satisfied with the treatment they are receiving from their employers. They do not hesitate to say that they are receiving better pay than any other railroad men in the State of New-Jersey. They have the kindliest feelings for President Maxwell and the other officials, who are always ready to listen to their complaints, and who generally effect a satisfactory compromise when there is a grievance. But in spite of these facts, which to the ordinary observer seem to insure the Central against strikes, there is great danger of a general strike on the road within twenty-four hours. Such a strike would affect nearly two thousand employes between and including Jersey City and Newark. It will surely occur as soon as the Central engineers are ordered to haul either incoming or outgoing Lehigh Val-

FINDING OUT HOW THE MEN FEEL.

The fact that an attempt was made yesterday afternoon to have one car of Lehigh Valley freight hauled over less than two miles of the Central's tracks by the Central's men leaked out last evening. The attempt was made evidently to ascertain the temper of the Central's employes. It took just about twenty minutes to do this by telephone, and the subject of hauling that car was temporarily dropped. It will, however, be renewed to-day.

Freight traffic on the Lehigh Valley is at a complete standstill, but the Lehigh freight agents announce that they are receiving nonperishable freight just as if there were no strike. Only one meaning can be reasonably attributed to this course. It means that the agents and their superior officers have reason to believe that they will be able to have the enormous amount of freight now on hand and constantly increasing in volume moved within a few hours. Under no other consideration would they for a moment think of receiving eight for early shipment. In view of these facts the significance of the one-car episode terday afternoon is apparent.

he Lehigh Valley has not yet made a formal and upon the Central to haul its now greatly lelayed freight. If such a demand is made there can be no escape for the Central. The w of common carriers as defined by the Inter-Le Central is a common carrier, and if the th Valley asks the Central to accept Lebigh Valley freight for transportation it must

WHERE THE QUESTION WILL BE RAISED. The three points near New-York where this

City, Perth Amboy and East Brill's. All incoming Lehigh Valley freight is hauled into Jersey City over the Central's tracks either by of Perth Amboy or East Brill's Junction. Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a

telephone message received by the yardmaster at East Brill's created a sensation among the thirty or forty employes of the Central who were stationed there. East Brill's Junction is the point where the Lehigh Valley Railroad touches the Jersey Central, about two miles this side of Newark. Half a mile out on the Lehigh road from East Brill's Junction is what is the Lehigh terminus proper. It is called PY," that being the telegraph call for the place. There is considerable incoming Lehigh freight stalled there now. It was from there that the startling telephone message came to East Brill's The Central's engineers at East Brill's were told that a message had been received from "PY". "PY," that being the telegraph call for the place. There is considerable incoming Lehigh freight stalled there now. It was from there that the startling telephone message came to East Brill's. The Central's engineers at East Brill's were told that a message had been received from "PY" saying that there was a car of Lehigh Valley freight there, and that it was desired that one of the Central's engineers should run down there and haul it up at 5 o'clock. The engineers were told that the car was consigned to Newark, where it was to be taken by a Central engine driven by a Central was consigned to Newark, where it was to be taken by a Central engine driven by a Central engineer. They were also told that it was "only one car" that was to be hauled "only to Newark," which is less than two miles beyond East Brill's.

ALL BUT ONE MAN REFUSED TO ACT. As soon as the message from "P Y" was repeived the Central's men at East Buli's, including engineers, firemen, trainmen and switchmen held an informal meeting around the signal tower. All of them, with one exception, de-clared that they would not couple their enwho said he would qualified his declaration by saying that as soon as he received orders from the committee of his lodge not to handle "scab"

the committee of his lodge not to handle "scab" freight he would obey the order. About ten minutes before 5 o'clock word was received in the signal tower at "P Y" that the Central's men at East Bull's were in an ugly mood and would probably refuse point blank to haul even one car of Lehigh freight to Newark. A few minutes later the men at East Bull's were told that the car had not yet arrived at "P Y," and probably would not before 62-day. The Central's engineers smiled.

To-day at Perth Amboy and East Bull's there will be some attempts made to have Lehigh freight hauled into Jersey City, and when it gets to the Central tracks there is sure to be trouble. The strong bond of sympathy that binds the Lehigh Valley strikers and the Jersey Central's men together is remarkable. It cannot be accounted for by their membership in the same railway men's brotherhoods and associations alone. The two roads run along side by side for most of their length, and the men who work for the Lehigh are neighbors, and in many instances relatives, of the men who work for the Central

The sympathy of the Central's employes for the strikers has been shown in a peculiar manner in the yards in Jersey City during the last two days. The Lehigh passenger trains start from the Central station in Jersey City. When a Lehigh passenger train is made up it is backed into the Central's passenger station. Then about ten minutes before the train is due to depart the Lehigh engine that is to haul it is manned with a non-union crew, and begins to back toward the station. After moving a few rods the engineer is amazed to find that he has run off to some corner of the big yards. This is kept up for an hour or two, the Central's men turning the switches and keeping the Lehigh engineer on a wild goose chase for his train, which is full of impatient and angry passengers. This practice is what has delayed all outgoing Lehigh passenger trains.

NO CHANGE AT JERSEY CITY.

NO CHANGE AT JERSEY CITY.

There was neither change nor excitement at the Lehigh Valley freight and coal yards, in sey City, yesterday. Only one drill engine in use in shifting coal cars, though seven od with banked fires on sidetracks, ready for if a resumption of business should come No attempt was made to move freight. Not much new freight was received, but a great deal was carted away by shippers who had be-come tired of the delay. It is believed that this SEVEN LIVES SACRIFICED.

FATAL FIRE IN A RATTLE-TRAP HOTEL NEAR BEAVER, PENN.

THE MEN KILLED WERE EMPLOYES ON THE GOV-ERNMENT DAM-FATHER AND SON BURNED

Beaver, Penn., Nov. 21.-A frightful holocaust occurred at the Government Dam, two miles below this city, early this morning. Seven or more men were burned to death and several were badly injured. The disaster occurred at the Merrill House, a three-story frame building, built for a hotel and boarding-house, to accommodate the employes at the new Government dam. Every room in the building was occupied last night. The fire was noticed at 4:30 o'clock by William Bollies, the colored porter. The store-

room was then full of flame. The scene that followed was that of the wildest excitement. Many of the occupants of the room had been working a night turn and had retired only two hours before. All were sleeping soundly, and when aroused became so confused that they lost all presence of mind and wandered through the hallways unable to find means of escape. Seven men are known to have perished, as follows: John Kelly, Barney Wilkes, Robert Stanley, J. J. Wrenn and his wilkes, Robert Stanley, J. J. Willen and son Daniel, R. I. Miller and James Hughes. The hotel register was burned, and it is not positively known how many men were in the house. The belief is general that others perished. Several are yet unaccounted for. Men were contained to the standard of the second of the

Uvely known how many men were in the house. The belief is general that others perished. Several are yet unaccounted for. Men were constantly coming and going, seeking employment. A number of these arrived late last night, but whether they lodged in the hotel is not known.

Within an hour from the discovery of the fire the hotel and contents were in ruins. Not a drop of water could be secured even to cool the glowing embers to enable the men to search for the bodies of the dead. Their charred remains were recovered with the greatest difficulty and danger. They are so badly burned that none except those of Engineer Hughes have as yet been positively identified.

But for the anxiety of Jerry J. Wrenn and his son Daniel, each for the other's safety, both might have been saved. The boy was out safe. Missing his father, he re-entered the building to hunt for him. Daniel had scarcely disappeared when the father came out searching for his boy. When told that Daniel was in the building looking for him, the father also returned, and neither was seen again. Nearly all of the men lost their clothing and many of them all their money. They had recently been paid in checks which had not yet been cashed. Physicians were summoned from Beaver, who made the injured as comfortable as possible. They were afterward sent to hospitals in the nearby towns. Work on the dam has been temporarily suspended. Coroner Kring is on the ground and has empanelled a jury.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss on the building is about \$5,000, partly insured.

LYNCHED BEFORE THE COURT

THE ASSAILANT OF A LITTLE GIRL HANGED BY A MOB IN IOWA.

A CROWD OF DESPERATE MEN, URGED ON BY THE CHILD'S MOTHER, TAKE THE

CRIMINAL AFTER A FIERCE FIGHT WITH OFFICERS.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Nov. 21.-An excited and angry mob hanged Frederick Gustaveson to the stair rai ing of Justice Truitt's courtroom at 2:30 this after-

Gustaveson assaulted the four-year-old daughter of Jonas Sax about 10 o'clock last night. He was arrested shortly after committing the crime and lodged in jail. This morning he was positively iden-

tified by the girl and a companion.

At 2 o'clock to-day Gustaveson was taken quietly to Justice Truitt's office for arraignment. The news that the man was in court spread with wonderful rapidity, and in less than twenty minutes a crowd in getting to the top of the stairs and from the platform in front of the courtroom swung a rope and, together with her aged father, appealed to the crowd below to hang Gustaveson. Sheriff McIntyre and Mayor Force appealed to the crowd for

peace and silence, but in vain.

A number of men after a great effort succeeded in gaining admission to the courtroom. No sooner were they on the inside than they attempted to open the doors to admit their friends. This precipitated a fight with the court officers, which was carried on with desperate determination for several minutes. The superior numbers of the lynchers finally won the battle and as the doors were opened the meb poured into the room. The leader of the mob seized the rope from the hands of Mrs. Sax, and as the court attaches were powerless to interfere, placed it about Gustaveson's neck. With a yell of rage the rope was seized by a hundred hands and the quaking wretch was dragged from his chair across the floor to the door, where he was lifted over the railing until the rope had been made secure, when he was let go. He hung suspended above the pavement on the principal street of the city for fully ten minutes. Suddenly the rope parted and the body dropped to the street below, and a concerted rush was made by the spectators for its possession. The police, however, were first to reach the prostrate figure, and hastily throwing it into a farmer's wascon standing near drove rapidly to the jail, being followed by the mob. The lynchers again demanded the body of Gustaveson, nor would they desist when told that the man was dead. A truce was patched up by the appointment of a committee, which examined the body and pronounced life extinct. The mob then quickly and quietly dispersed and the city is now quiet.

The little girl remains in a precarious condition, with the chances greatly against her recovery. A number of men after a great effort succes

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Appleton, Wis., Nov. 21.—President Underwood, of Lawrence University, has received an offer of the directorship of the new astronomical observatory of Albion College, at Albion, Mich., and he will probably accept. It is expected that Professor Lummis will succeed him.

Creede, Col., Nov. 21.—From twenty-four to thirty cars of ore a day are shipped from this camp The Emma Mine has become a shipper. The recen strike of gold ore in the Amethyst Mine has started

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 21.—Daniel Mellen, who says he is a deserter from the United States Army at Fort Gates, Mo., was sent by the police to Fort Trumbull, New-London, this morning Mellen gave himself up to the police yesterday, saying that he was tired of remaining in hiding.

New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 21.—"The Palladium" this morning prints the result of an investigation of the condition of laboring classes. It finds that the unemployed in this city now number 4,778 men. The trades most affected are the carriage and wagon trade, building trades, lumber yards and

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 21.—Governor Lewelling has received a letter from Alfred Christensen, a ship-owner of Copenhagen, informing him that a company has been formed in that city to build a line of ships to run between that port and Galveston, Texas, to carry out the plan originated by the Governor for sending the products of Kansas and other Western States to Europe by way of the Gulf.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 21.—At the meeting of the National Grange this morning it was voted not to establish a grange magazine; not to allow an appeal from a ballot on candidates; and not to allow members of other farmers' organizations to affiliate with the Grange on the same terms as unafiliated members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry are taken into the Grange.

Boston, Nov. 21 .- It is understood that the great occasion of the year at the State prison—the formal ceremony of "surprising" the two lucky life-term men who are pardoned according to custom of Thanksgiving Day by apprising them of their goo Thankegiving Day by apprising them of their good fortune before all their assembled fellow-prisoners-will be done away with under the new warden. With many others who know the feelings of the convicts or who have witnessed the proceeding and its effect. Warden Bridges considers the ceremony a bit of refined crueity. The usual public reception and festivities at the State prison will be dispensed with this year. The pardons will be read to the two lucky convicts in private, and they will go quietly to their chosen destinations. The public will be denied the privilege of visiting the prison, and the prisoners will be only allowed to attend the services in the chapel in the morning. This is the wish of warden Bridges, who says that the strain of the suspense on the life men while waiting through the hours of the entertainment to hear who the chosen ones are is terrible, and has a more than disheartening effect upon those who are not selected. ORDERED BY GOV. FLOWER.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTION CASES TO BE TRIED SOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER TO MEET ON DECEMBER 18.

JUSTICE CULLEN PRESIDING. Albany, Nov. 21 .- Governor Flower has appointed an extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer to take cognizance of the election cases in Kings County, and has designated Justice Edgar M. Cullen, of the Hd Judicial District, to preside. At Justice Cullen's suggestion, the date of holding the court has been fixed for Monday, December 18, to afford time for summoning a grand jury and the necessary publication of notice.

The following proclamation was issued to-day: State of New-York, Executive Chamber. It appearing to my satisfaction that the public interest

Therefore, In accordance with the statute in such case made and provided, I do hereby appoint an extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held at the Court

Kings to issue a precept in acordance with the in such case made and provided, directed to the Sherifi of the said County of Kings, requiring him to do and

ment be given by publication thereof once in each week for three successive weeks in "The Brooklyn Eagle" and "The Brooklyn Citizen," newspapers published in

at the Capitol in the City of Albany, this 21st day o November, in the year of our Lord 1893. ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

T. S. WILLIAMS, Private Secretary.

PREPARING FOR THE PROSECUTION.

M'KANE'S DOOM APPROACHING-THE PROBABL DEFENCE OF THE GRAVESEND PASHA.

The legal steps to bring John Y. McKane, Su pervisor of Gravesend, to justice in connection with the election frauds in his town are being taken as rapidly as possible in view of the im portance of drawing indictments which will not be quashed in court. It was said yesterday that the principal cases against him will be based upon the section of the Penal Code which provides that a person who enters into a combination to resist execution of any legal process or other man f a misdemeanor, and the one providing punishthat McKane is expected to make is that he did not resist the mandate of the Supreme Court, for he did not interfere with the regularly appointed watchers in the polling-places in Gravesend. He alleges that the men, properly appointed residents of the town, were in the polling-places when Colone Bacon and his associates appeared with the papers saied by Judge Barnard. His lawyer, George W Roderick, said yesterday that no charge co

E. M. Shepard in the prosecution of McKane and his abetters.

-in the fase of the arrest of Colonel Bacon on Election Day at Gravesend, Justice Newton has sent to the Court of Sessions a loaded pistol and a heavy cane as exhibits.

New bondsmen have been secured for the three inspectors of election in Gravesend, arrested on warrants issued by Judge Cullen, whose bondsman, John Curran, died last week. They are charged with misconduct and felony.

A WOULD-BE ABDUCTOR KILLED.

Stephen and Mason Whitman, Peter Jackson, Charles Compton and Charles Gary-made an attempt to abduct Olive, the twelve-year-old daugh ter of Joseph H. Kraft, at his home, three mile north of this city. Mr. Kraft had been warned of heir intention and was in waiting for the would in the fire that follower scepens within an assistent and wounded so seriously that he died in less than an hour. The others fled, but two hours later Mason Whitman and Charles Compton were captured. About two months ago Molie Compton, a sister of Charles Compton, informed Superintendent of Police Cannon that her brother was about to abduct a girl and dengand 110,000 ransom. John Kane, an employe of Mr. Kraft, was approached by the gang, and he informed Mr. Kraft that it was his daughter who was to be abducted. The scheme was to overpower Mr. Kraft and his wife and take the child to the hills. The would-be kidnappers had plained to meet in Mr. Kraft's barn, and Mr. Kraft and his friends conceased themselves there. They drew weapons and opened fire, which was returned, and Stephen Whitman selves there. They drew weapons and opened fire, which was returned, and Stephen Whitman Jackson and Charles Compton.

Compton was arrested at his home in this city, and Mason Whitman was caught near the Knobs east of town. Mr. Kraft is manager of the largest drygoods house in New-Albany, and is also a prominent stock man. ot and wounded so seriously that he died in

LAUNCH OF THE CITY OF LOWELL. Bath, Me., Nov. 21.—The steel twin-screw steame City of Lowell, built for the Norwich and New York Transportation Company, was successfully launched from the yards of the Bath Iron Works at 19:15 o'clock this morning, in the presence of a large number of people.

The City of Lowell will have twin screws. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on water line 320 feet; length over all, 336 feet; beam moulded 49 feet; beam over guards, 66 feet; draught loaded, about 13 feet. She is designed to make about 2 niles an hour.. Two triple expansion engines of a dining-room on the gallery deck; the smoking-room is also on the same deck. The new steamer will be ighted by 709 incandescent lights. The furnishings of the staterooms will be in the latest designs. The City of Lowell was designed by A. Cary Smith, of New-York.

PRINCETON STUDENTS FINED FOR HAZING. Trenton, Nov. 21 (Special).-William A. Fulper and Herbert W. Fitzgerald, two of the seven Princeton cients indicted for hazing Robert Leopold, Washington, pleaded "non vult" in the County Court here to-day, and were fined \$100 each. Judge R. S. Woodruff, who imposed the fine, reprimanded the students severely, saying that what they called hazing was really riotous conduct. If found guilty again they would be sent to jail.

New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 21.-Silas Hurlburt Good Infirmary late last night of peritonitis. He was a member of the class of 1895. A week ago he was struck in the abdomen by a swinging gate, and had lain in a precarlous condition since then. He was twenty years old, and had a brother in the class of 1895. The junior class met this morning and passed appropriate resolutions.

GRADUATING EXERCISES AT DARTMOUTH.

Hanover, N. H., Nov. 21.-The annual graduating exercises of the Darimouth Medical College oc-curred to-night in the old chapel, with the follow-ing programme: Prayer by President W. G. Tucker; address by Dr. D. S. Adams, of Manchester; oration, Ernest L. Bell; valedictory, Clifton S. Abbott; address by President W. G. Tucker; conferring of degrees. Prizes were awarded as follows: For best examination in all branches, a physician's pocket-case, to C. S. Abbott, of Laconia; best in anatomy, \$25, to A. A. Taft, of Winchester; best in chemistry, \$25, to E. N. Libby, of Cornish, Me. The degree of M. D. was conferred on twenty-eight graduates. The examining committees consisted of two delegates each from the New Hampshire and Vermont medical societies—Drs. D. S. Adams, of Manchester; A. Noah Smith, of Dover; J. H. Linsiey, of Burlington, Vt., and Charles S. Caverly, of Rutland, Vt.

WELCOMING THEIR NEW CHANCELLOR. Syracuse, Nov. 21 (Special),-Or. John R. Day, the ncellor of Syracuse University, arrived here BLOUNT PULVERIZED.

HIS REPORT TORN TO TATTERS

MINISTER THURSTON ANSWERS THE PARA-MOUNT ONE'S ACCUSATIONS.

A COOL, DISPASSIONATE DOCUMENT.

UNLIKE THE COMMISSIONER. HE INDULGES IN NO PERSONAL ABUSE AND NO IMPUTATION OF BASE MOTIVES-DISCOURTEOUS TREAT-MENT OF THE HAWAHAN REPRE-SENTATIVES BY THE ADMINIS-TRATION-PROMISES THAT

> WERE NOT KEPT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 21 .- Mr. Thurston, the representative of the Provisional Government of Hawaii in Washington, gives out for publication to-night a statement in reply to "Paramount" Blount's report, which leaves the Cleveland-Gresham-Liliuokalani combination without a leg to stand on. It completely shatters the Paramount one's reasoning, shows him to have been the victim of his own credulity, and convicts him in one conspicuous instance at least, of a wilful perversion of facts. No one reading Mr. Thurston's statement can escape the impression of candor it leaves behind, nor doubt for a single moment that the writer thereof honestly en deavored to state the truth without either fear

Unlike "Paramount" Blount, Mr. Thurston in dulges in no vindictive reflections, he impugas the motives of no one, and he scorns to b up the character of his witnesses. Indeed, he has no need. His tale is a straightforward one, the tale of a participant in the event of which he was a conspicuous part. His facts are not gathered at second-hand; they are not the result of goszip and tittle-tattle. The talk of the groggeries and the confessions drawn from "rejuctant" witnesses are unknown to him. The salacious scandals of a corrupt and degenerate court are not retailed to serve as a foil to set off the righteousness of the cause he has espoused.

For aught the reader of Mr. Thurston's statement can tell, "Paramour" Wilson occupies in the mind of the Provisional Government's representative a position equal, from a moral point of view, to that occupied by "Paramount" In this absence of all rancor and venom, Mr. Thurston's statement differs conspicuously from Mr. Blount's report. It reflects the mind of an upright and self-respecting man, not that of an advocate hired to traduce a cause and besmirch the character of his own

MR. THURSTON'S TRYING POSITION. It may not be out of place here to draw attention to the extraordinary and trying posion occupied by Mr. Thurston since his arrival in this country as the reperesentative of the Provisional Government. If he and his colleagues who accompanied him on his mission in February last had been irresponsible tramps and adventurers, instead of being the accredited agents of a friendly government recognized officially by the United States and the rest of the civilized world, they could not have received treatment more discourteous or more flagrant in its violation of international comity than was that accorded to them by Secretary Gresham. From the first they were received with dis-They were not asked for a statement of their case. They were never invited to enlighten the Administration as to the condition of Hawaii. They never received a hint as to that the Government proposed to do. Officially

less of the nature of his mission. It is a well-established custom of diplomatic intercourse that before sending a foreign minister to a friendly government that government's consent to the appoinment is informally secured through its resident representative. But if Blount's appointment, first as Commissioner with "paramount authority," and afterward as Minister, was ever officially communicated to Mr. Thurston, that fact will yet have to be demonstrated by the State Department. Equally extraordinary was the conduct of the Secretary of State when Mr. Thurston's colleagues, before their return to Hawall, waited upon him and informed him that they should like to go home but would remain if he wished to communicate with them or desired to have submitted to him additional information to enable the Administration to reach a settlement of the question. General Gresham curtly announced to them that they could go "whenever they pleased," intimating in a rather startlingly undiplomatic manner that he had no use for them any way.

PREVARIGATION AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT After this, Mr. Thurston was probably prepared to derive his information as to the return of "Paramount" Blount and the appointment in his stead of Mr. Willis from the newspapers and not through the regular diplomatic channels. This, in fact, he did, and to the present hour he is understood to be officially ignorant of Mr. Willis's appointment. Equally ignorant is he, presumably, regarding the instructions given to this deputy Queen-restorer. But he was hardly prepared to be confronted at the State Department, not with evasions, but with downright prevarication. He, or his representative, is understood to have received the assurances of the Secretary of State that nothing should be done by the Administration and nothing given to the public until after it had been communicated to him. Yet in spite of this assurance the Hawaiian Legation here derived its information as to the nature of Secretary Gresham's letter to the President, the abstract of Mr. Blount's report (prepared at the State Department under the Secretary's supervision and furnished by him to a few friendly newspapers), and lastly Mr. Blount's report itself, first from the public prints. In the mean time the Administration's Royalistic friends, like Claus Spreckles and Theophilus W. Davies, have been kept fully in formed as to the intentions of the Government, and Charles Nordhoff has been permitted to ravage the archives of the United States Legation in Hawaii. They certainly never permitted themselves to doubt that Mr. Cleveland would, when the right moment came, order their puppet Queen to be restored under the shadow of American bayonets and the strains of "Hail

Mr. Thurston is represented as keenly feeling the discourteous treatment accorded to him by Secretary Gresham, though it can readily be understood that he is in no position to resent it. Quite different it may be with President Dole. While Mr. Thurston must endure, for the present, to see State papers given to the public filled with personal attacks upon him and those associated with him in the Provisional Government, President Dole may take a course which may induce the Administration, perhaps, to tone down its top-lofty manners. In diplomatic circles here it would surprise no one if President Dole, after having been fully acquainted by Minister Willis with Mr. Cleveland's intentions, should simply proclaim a republic and furnish the Queen-restorer with his passports. While it ssible that the Administration has considered such a contingency, it is scarcely credible that it has contemplated seriously the resuits which would necessarily follow. It would be left to decide between carrying out its pro-gramme of setting up again a throne and crush-ing a republican form of government, resisting by force the protectorate which a foreign power might be asked to establish, or pocketing the insult. Will it do the latter?

BASE SLANDERS REFUTED

THURSTON POINTS OUT THE FALSITY OF BLOUNT'S REPORT.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE HAWAHAN REVOLUTION-THE UPRISING ONE THAT COULD NOT BE STEMMED -BRAVERY OF THE PROVI-SIONAL LEADERS.

Washington, Nov. 21 .- Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, this evening gave out the following state-ment in reply to the report of Mr. Blount:

"I am urged to make a statement for publication Government, and making reply to charges contained in Mr. Blount's report. As I have received no official information that Mr. Blount has made a report, have not seen a copy of it and do not know that it contains, except from reading newspaper abstracts therefrom, and am unaware of the present contentions of the United States Government con cerning Hawaii, I am unable at present, in the absence of such knowledge, to intelligently state what the position and claims of the Hawaiian Government are. It would, moreover, be contrary to diplomatic courtesy for me to publish a statement on such subject prior to informing the United States Government of the same.

"A large portion of the published extracts from Mr. Elount's report consists, however, of personal attacks upon me and those associated with me in the Provisional Government, impugning our veracity, good faith and courage, and charging us with raud and duplicity. I deem it proper, therefore, to make a personal reply to such charges, confining myself to statements of fact, of which, as a principal actor, I am prepared to testify to before any impartial tribunal.

"First, before stating such facts, I desire to call attention to Mr. Blount's method of constructing his report. Although he, in several places, states that I was the leader of the revolutionary movement, he has never asked me a question concerning the same, nor given me opportunity to make any statement, although I have at all times been ready and willing to do so. The same is true of a large number of other men who took a leading part in the movement of January last.

In the second place, his evidence consists exclusively of prepared affidavits or of answers to leading questions put by himself at private interviews no one else being present but the stenographer. In no instance has there been any cros examination of witnesses, an opportunity given to contradict or explain evidence given, or to present

MINISTER STEVENS GAVE NO ASSURANCES. "A brief examination of the published portions of the report shows numerous incorrect statements. I shail endeavor for the present, however, to answer

"First, Mr. Blount charges that the American troops were landed under a prearranged agreement with the Committee of Safety that they should so land and assist in the overthrow of the Queen. In reply thereto. I hereby state that at no time Stevens or Captain Wiltse assure me or the Committee of Safety, or any sub-committee thereof, that the United States troops would assist in overthrowing the Queen or establishing the Pro-visional Government, and as a matter of fact they

did not so assist. "I can produce witnesses in suport of this state-ment, of the highest responsibility, in overwhelm-ing number, but Mr. Blount has rendered it unnecessary to do so. The statements of Mr. Wun-denberg and Mr. Damon have been put forward as the strongest evidence in support of Mr. Blount's contention. In Mr. Wundenberg's statement he says that when the Committee of Safety told Mr. Stevens they were not ready to act, he 'Gentlemen, the troops of the Boston will land at 5 o'clock, whether you are ready or not.' The reason for this reply and the subsequent landing of the coops is manifest. The troops were landed to proof the impending and inevitable conflict between the Queen and the citizens, and not to co-operate with the committee in carrying out its plans. In fact, the troops did not co-operate with the committee, and the committee had no more knowledge than did the Queen's Government where the troops

were going, nor what they were going to do.
"The whole gist of Mr. Damon's long examination is likewise contained in his statement that when, after the organization and proclamation of the new Government, the request was made for the support of the United States troops it was refused, Commander Swinburne, the commanding officer, sending back word, 'Captain Wiltse's orders are; 'Remain passive."

TROOPS NOT ESSENTIAL TO THE REVOLUTION "Second, Mr. Blount charges that the Queen had ample military force with which to have met the States representatives and troops, the establis of the Provisional Government would have been impossible. In reply thereto I hereby state that, although the presence of the American troops had a quieting effect on the rough characters in the were not essential to and did not assist in the overthrow of the Queen. The result of the movement would have been eventually the same if there had not been a marine within 1,000 miles of Honolulu. In support of this statement 1 cite the foi-

"(1) The troops did not land till Monday night, the 16th of January, after the revolution had been in full progress since the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th, during which time the Committee of Safety was openly organizing for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the Queen.

"(2) There was absolutely no attempt at conceal-

nent from the Government of the objects and intentions of the committee.

(3) The Queen, her Cabinet and their supporter were utterly demoralized, suspicious of one another

and devoid of leadership.

"(4) The Committee of Safety and their supporters were united; had ample force to execute their purpose; knew precisely what they wanted, and proceeded with intelligent deliberation, thorough-

ness and confidence to do it. There is no conflict concerning the facts of the first proposition. It is admitted by all that the Queen began the revolution at noon on Saturday, the 14th, by attempting to promulgate a Constitu tion; that such attempt was immediately followed by preparation on the part of the citizens for arme resistance; and that the United States troops land-

ed at 5 o'clock Monday, the 16th. "In support of the second proposition, that there was no concealment from the Government of the intentions of the committee, I submit the follow-

"(1) On the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th, in re ply to the request of the Queen's Cabinet for ad-vice as to what they had better do, the Queen then still insisting upon the proclamation of the Constitution and supporting it by force, I advised them to declare the Queen in revolution and the throne vacant, and at their request and at the expressed approval of two of them and the tacit assent of the other two, then and there drew up a form of proclamation to that effect.

"(2) At 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th, at a meeting of about 200 citizens at the office of W. C. Smith, the Queen was denounced in the strongest terms; armed resistance and a counter-revolution were openly advocated, and the Queen's Minister of the Interior, John Colbourn, addressed the meeting, asking their armed support against the Queen. The Queen's Attorney-General, Mr. Peterson, and her attorney, Paul Neu-mann, were both present, taking part in the meeting. The Committee of Safety was publicly then and there named, and proceeded forthwith to or-

"(3) At 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 15th, I told Mr. Peterson and Mr. Colbourn, two members told Mr. Peterson of the Queen's Cabinet, that the committee in-tended to depose the Queen and establish a Pro-visional Government; that if they would take charge of the movement, well and good; otherwise the committee intended to take action on its own acto consider the matter. I declined to wait, stat-

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PRICE THREE CENTS. IN HONOR OF COMMERCE.

THE CHAMBER HAS ITS DINNER

IT WAS THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH IN THE ANNUAL SERIES.

SECRETARY CARLISLE WINS GREAT ADMIRATION

BY HIS FINE SPEECH-OTHER ADDRESSES BY PRESIDENT SMITH, ST. CLAIR M'KEL-WAY, EX-MINISTER PHELPS, PRESI-

DENT PATTON, CONGRESSMAN OUTHWAITE AND CON-TROLLER ECKELS.

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York gave its 125th annual dinner last evening at Delmonico's. There was no toast of 'The Then and the Now," which would have setting forth the position and claims of the Hawaiian been appropriate, and if treated with as much earnestness as a similar toast was dealt with by Henry Ward Beecher at the dinner of the Board of Trade and Transportation on the 100th anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British, it would have been made picturesque and thrilling. But the century and a quarter of National usefulness through the medium of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, was well celebrated by the representation of the business men of to-day and by the speeches through which the sentiments of this later generation of men were given to the world. And a thoughtful man in listening to the discourse of the present Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the treatment of National finances, or the speech of St. Clair McKelway regarding the duties in connection with "municipal government," with its supplementary hint that "upon its character depends the safety of our families and the security of our property," could not fail to realize the seriousness of the problem of government, both in its legislative and its executive

branches. The room was simply decorated, and the American, British, French and German flags were arranged without undue prominence to any one of them, but with a fair treatment of all. The coat-of-arms of the organization was suspended back of the chairman and also on the balcony.

AT THE TABLE OF HONOR.

The guests' table was placed on the south end of the dining-room, and at it were seated Charles Stuart Smith, president of the Chamber of Commerce, with Secretary John G. Carlisle immediately on his right and Congressman Joseph H. Outhwaite on his left. Others at the same table were Congressman John De Witt Warner, ex-Minister William Walter Phelps, ex-Minister Whitelaw Reid, Samuel D. Babcock, President Seth Low, of Columbia College, St. Clair McKelway, David M. Stone, William B. Hornblower, W. H. Webb, President Francis L. Patton, of Princeton College, Carl Schurz, Murat Halstead, George M. Pullman, Controller James H. Eckels, and Florence O. Driscoll, member of Parliament from ence O. Driscoll, member of Parliament 1903.

County Monaghan, Ireland. It was expected that Senators David B. Hill and Edward Murphy, jr., with Congressman W. Bourke Cockran and Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy would be present, but they did not appear. The other tables, stretching north and south, were five in number, and were presided over by members of the Committee on Arrangements, namely, General Horace Porter, J. Edward Simmons, Henry W. Cannon, George Rutledge Gibson and Lowell Lincoln.

These are the names of some of those who

sat at the tables: Matthew H. Beers, William F. King, Aaron S. Robbins, Isaac D. Blodgett, Thomas R. Ball, Eugene G. Blackford, Julian D. Fairchild, Homer Lee, Juan M. Ceballos, George Wilson, Orlando M. Harper, A. Williard Kingman, Sigourney W. Fay, Elkan Naumburg, George H. Ripley, Edwin Langdon, Henry M. Anthony, A. D. Julliard, John

Lee, Juan M. Ceballos, George Wilson, Orlando M. Harper, A. Willard Kingman, Sigourney W. Pay, Elkan Naumburg, George H. Ripley, Edwin Langdon, Henry M. Anthony, A. D. Julillard, John Sinclair, William L. Strong, John P. Munn, George L. Putnam, Henry A. Landgraff, Richard Young, Lerastus Johnson, Frank Tilford, George B. Hopkins, Isaac V. Brokaw, Walter Stanton, George P. Slads, Edward A. Treat, Edward E. Poor, Richard M. Hunt, John Claffin, Charles A. Hoyt, George A. Hearn, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Lummis, George H. Macr, George H. Burford, Clarence M. Hyde, William F. Havemeyer, Eugene Kelly, Jr., Alfred S. Heidelbach, J. Spencer Turner, Grant B. Schley, Frederick T. Adams, Samuel Thomas, John A. Sieicher, Henry M. Flagler, Birdiseye Biakeman, Isaac N. Seligman, Louis Stern, Isaac Stern, Charles F. Clark, Edward F. C. Young, William Brookfield, John D. Archbold, Ashbel P. Pitch, A. Barton Hepburn, Richard Butler, John G. Moore, George J. Gould, Calvin S. Brice, William H. Webb, Charles Butler, Charles H. Ludington, James B. Colgate, James W. Cromwell, John T. Agnew, Solon Humphreys, John T. Terry, John B. Dutcher, George A. Crocker, James A. Burden, Morris K. Jesup, D. Willis James, William E. Dodge, Amos J. Cummings, John S. Kennedy, John Sloane, Woodbury Langdon, John H. Starin, Collis P. Huntington, James H. Parker, Richard A. McCurdy, A. Van Santvoord, Austin Corbin, Paul Dana, Colonel Frederick D. Grant, John Jacob Astor, George M. Pullman, Charles H. Coffin, John Elderkin, Stewart Hartshorn, Abyaham G. Mills, William H. Robertson, Gustav H. Schiff, William H. Robertson, Gustav H. Schiff, William H. Porter, James G. Cannon, W. Bourke Cockran, Joseph J. Little, Orlando B. Potter, Jordan L. Mott, A. Foster Higgins, Charles R. Miller, Charles R. Filint, Cornelius N. Blas, Alonzo T. Decker, E. Francis Hyde, W. L. Wellington, Frederick W. Devoe, Clarence W. Bowen, Henry Clews, Robert Maelay, Louis Windmuller, Thomas Rutter, William H. Starbuck, Henry Hentz, Ebenezer S. Mason, Thomas B. Clarke, Edward Cary

The party entered the dining-room at 7 o'clock, Secretary Carlisle being almost the last guest to arrive. There were no incidents during the progress of the dinner, except the singing of a few popular songs in response to strains. few popular songs in response to strains started by the orchestra. A special invitation was sent to Mrs. Carlisle at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to visit the banquet-room and occupy a seat in the gallery. She responded with some friends, but did not remain long after her husband

ended his speech. A HANDSOME MENU.

The menu card was a handsome production The frontispiece represented the meeting in February, 1770, between Lieutenant-Governor Cadwallader Calden and a delegation of New-York merchants, consisting of Isaac Low, William Walton, John Alsop, Charles McEvers, William McAdam, Sampson Simpson, Thomas Buchanan and John Thurman, who called to solicit his influence to obtain from the British Government a charter for the Chamber. Another panel has a representation of the vessels of the leading nations escorted by the White Squadron up New-York Harbor on April 27 last, in honor of the discovery of America. The British and American flags prominently cross each other at the top of the page; and a laurel wreath, embossed in gold, link them together, and mingling with all is the inscription "1768-1893, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, 125th annual banquet, Tuesday Evening, November 21, at Delmonico's." The menu was as follows: wallader Calden and a delegation of New-York

Hors d'oeuvre.
Timbales, Perigourdine. Bass rayee, Massena.

Pommes de terre, fondantes, boeuf aux olives farcies. Chapon a l'Amphitryon.

Petits pois, parisienne. Terrapene a la Newberg. Sorbet Tulipe.

Terrine de foie-gras.
Salade de laiture.
Entremets de douceur.
Pommes al a Conde.
Gelee aux oranges. Gaufres, Chantilly. Pieces

Dessert. Cafe. Several letters of regret were received. Son

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